

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM (LILIACEAE): NEW TO TEXAS**Jason R. Singhurst**

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ABSTRACT

Lilium lancifolium, the Tiger lily, is reported as new to Texas. *Phytologia* 92(1): 56-58 (April, 2010).

KEY WORDS: *Lilium*, Liliaceae, naturalized, Texas.

The Tiger lily (*Lilium lancifolium* Thunberg, formerly known as *L. tigrinum* Ker Gawler) is a native of eastern Asia (China) that is widely naturalized in eastern North America. In the Flora of North America, Skinner (2006) illustrates the distribution of the species from northeastern United States and adjacent Canada, west to North Dakota and Nebraska, and south to Missouri and Virginia, with isolated occurrences in Louisiana, Alabama, and North Carolina. The species is included in the Composite List of Weeds by Patterson et al. (1989).

Based upon the specimen cited below, the species may now be reported as naturalized in Texas.

Voucher specimen. **Texas. Morris Co.:** Park Road 17 near residence, Daingerfield State Park, 4 Jul 2009, *Ellen Buchanan, Craig Johnson, & Joan Thomas s.n.* (BAYLU).

Skinner (2002) describes the species as being easily diagnosed by its lanceolate and widely sessile alternating leaves that bear dark bulbils on the upper stem. These characteristics do not occur in the other two species of *Lilium* known to occur in east Texas.

The following key may be used to distinguish among the three species of *Lilium* that are known to occur in east Texas.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *LILIUM* IN EAST TEXAS

- 1. Perianth white (occasionally striated with green and red basally), 18–25 cm long; leaves linear, less than 0.6 cm wide
.....*Lilium philippinense*
- 1. Perianth orange to orange-red, 5–10 cm long, spotted with purple to purple-brown; leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate to narrowly obovate, 1.0–3.8 cm wide
.....2
- 2. Leaves whorled at midstem, sometimes alternate above, oblanceolate to narrowly obovate; axillary bulbils absent
.....*Lilium michauxii*
- 2. Leaves scattered to subopposite at midstem, lanceolate; axillary bulbils present at midstem*Lilium lancifolium*

Lilium michauxii Poir. The Carolina lily is a native species that is distributed from North Carolina south to Florida and west to Texas. In Texas the species is limited to rich woods, those characterized by *Fagus grandifolia*, *Quercus alba*, *Carya alba*, *Acer barbatum*, *A. leucoderme*, and *Ulmus rubra* in the southeastern part of the Pineywoods. This includes the following counties: Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Jasper, Nacogdoches, Newton, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, and Shelby counties.

Lilium philippinense Baker. This white flowered lily, native of the Philippine Islands, is reported by Skinner (2002) from one county in Kentucky and as “becoming well established in parts of Florida, especially near Tallahassee.” Brown and Elsik (2002) reported the species as new to Texas under the very similar *Lilium longiflorum* Thunberg (Easter lily) from specimens collected in Newton and Tyler Counties. Brown recently indicated that the specimens were actually

Lilium philippinense (Diggs et al. 2006), who cited the distribution in the state as including Nacogdoches, Newton, and Tyler Counties. It is not clear if the Nacogdoches County record is supported by a specimen.

Lilium philadelphicum L., the wood lily, is also known from Texas. The species is recorded from canyons of the Guadalupe Mountains of Culberson County in the Trans-Pecos of far west Texas (Correll and Johnston 1970). The species is also cited in Barton Warnock's (1974) Wildflowers of the Guadalupe Mountains and the Sand Dune Country of Texas as rare in South McKittrick Canyon of the Guadalupe Mountains. The species was not included as part of this study.

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